

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN
COLEOPTERA. PART xi.

BY ARTHUR M. LEA, F.E.S.

(Plate xlviii.)

Family SCARABÆIDÆ.

BOLBOCERAS INCONSUEtum, n.sp. (Plate xlviii., fig.1).

Castaneous. Undersurface densely clothed.

Head irregularly concave; between antennæ subtriangularly elevated, the middle of the elevation triangularly notched in middle; with shallow feeble punctures, absent from basal portion; canthi acutely margined; mandibles evenly rounded. *Prothorax* (excluding the sublateral foveæ, which are rather larger than usual) with four not very large foveæ, two near the front margin immediately behind the eyes, and two behind these almost in the middle, the two median ones separated by a distinct transverse obtuse ridge, but each feebly connected with the one in front of it; a short subconical tubercle in line with the ridge and almost halfway between it and the side; sides with fairly dense but almost obsolete punctures, with some larger distinct ones irregularly scattered about. *Scutellum* impunctate. *Elytra* striate-punctate, thirteenth and fourteenth striæ irregularly conjoined towards base. Front *tibiæ* with five teeth; hind ones with two carinæ, between the subapical and base a row of small tubercles on each side. Length, 17 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia.

I have seen no species approaching this, except the following one, and am somewhat doubtful as to the sex of the specimen, despite the presence of prothoracic tubercles, which would certainly appear to be masculine; but the transverse ridge between these appears to be feminine. In any case, it is not likely to be confused with any other species. The two foveæ at

the apex of the prothorax are not very large, but they are not small and deep as in Group 1; and since the clypeus and hind tibiæ are as in Group 2, it is better referred to the same. Regarding it as a male, it would, in Blackburn's table, be associated with *B. ingens*, from the description of whose head it differs very considerably; if regarded as a female, it might be added to Blackburn's table by a line as follows:—

BBB. Clypeal elevation furnished with two median angular projections..... *inconsuetum*.

The front of the clypeus is oblique and not traversed by a carina.

BOLBOCERAS VARIOLICOLLE, n.sp. (Plate xlvi., fig.2).

♂. Rather dark castaneous. Undersurface densely clothed.

Head with an obtuse semidouble tubercle between antennæ; front of clypeus vertical, the face surmounted by a narrow ridge truncated in its middle, each side with a somewhat curved ridge from behind canthus to in line with median tubercle, then directed towards middle of facial ridge but not joined to same; with dense and rather coarse punctures, but almost impunctate on a narrow space between eyes; canthi moderately concave and with coarse punctures; mandibles evenly rounded. *Prothorax* with four small subconical tubercles, placed in a somewhat crescentic form; sides with dense punctures, larger and more irregular about sublateral foveæ than elsewhere, with numerous, round, well-defined punctures irregularly scattered about, but denser on front margin than elsewhere. *Scutellum* impunctate. *Elytra* conspicuously striated but without punctures (or, at most, with very feeble ones) in the striae, thirteenth and fourteenth conjoined towards base. *Front tibiæ* with five teeth; hind ones with two transverse carinæ, between the subapical one and base a row of small subtriangular tubercles on each side. Length, 18 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle).

The clypeus, hind tibiæ, and absence of frontal prothoracic foveæ are as in Group 2, Subgroup 1; of the species referred to that subgroup by Blackburn, it appears closest to *B. tenax*, but differs strikingly in the size of the cephalic and prothoracic pro-

jections, and in the absence of the four, large, prothoracic foveæ. The carina, called the clypeal elevation by Blackburn, is completely free from the ones he called the frontal margins, but this may not be constant. The tubercles on the prothorax are small, the two median ones are placed almost in a line with the inner edge of the eyes, and are about one-fourth from the apex, the space in front of them is almost vertical, but between them is sloping; the other tubercles are smaller, almost in a line with the front angles, and rather more distant from the apex; the margins are more conspicuously serrated than is usual; there are two small depressions between the sublateral foveæ and the median tubercles, and slightly nearer the latter than the former.

BOLBOCERAS INTERRUPTUM, n.sp. (Plate xlvi., fig.3).

Light castaneous. Undersurface densely clothed.

Head with two, small, isolated tubercles between base of antennæ, frontal margin* on each side conspicuously bisinuate and with a small tubercle almost in a line with the others, the apical ridge rather strongly curved, and the two conjoined at the middle of the apex, which is slightly overhanging; canthi rather strongly concave, outer apex conspicuously angulate; mandibles somewhat sinuous; with dense and rather coarse punctures almost throughout. *Prothorax* with a large median excavation having a central pit, with a moderately large marginal fovea behind each eye, a subconical obliquely placed medio-apical tubercle; with a conspicuous, strongly curved ridge, commencing inwards from the sublateral foveæ and almost in a line with the front angles, its middle slightly more distant from the base than the length of the scutellum; in front of it a strong ridge on each side abruptly terminated within the excavation; with dense and rather coarse punctures on most of the surface, and mixed with much smaller ones. *Scutellum* with dense and somewhat irregular punctures. *Elytra* punctate-striate, thirteenth and fourteenth striæ irregularly conjoined near base. Front *tibiæ* with six teeth, hind ones with six transverse carinæ. Length, 11-14 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle).

* For the explanation of some of the phrases used for the head, see Blackburn, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1904, pp 485-486.

The four specimens before me, if males, would be associated with *B. bainbridgei*, but the sculpture of the prothorax is very different from that of this species. If females (they probably are such), they would be associated with *B. laticorne*, but the female of that species has the clypeus very different. The elevated parts of the head and the tibial teeth are black. The frontal margins are continued so far in front, that they actually meet in the middle of the front face of the clypeus, so that the clypeal elevation consists of a tubercular prominence instead of a carina; the middle area of the clypeus is practically absent, and the lateral area considerably enlarged, the frontal elevation is replaced by the small tubercles. The serration of the prothoracic margins is very feeble. The conspicuous ridges or carinæ of the prothorax may be regarded as remnants of concentric circles, of which a complete half of the outer one remains, and two fragments of the inner ones, the outer edges of the latter being obliterated, but the inner ones are abruptly interrupted and vertical, so that, from certain directions, the prothorax appears to be trituberculate, although in a very different way from *B. trituberculatum*.

POLYSTIGMA VITTICOLLE Macl. (Plate xlviij., fig.4).

There are two specimens of this species in the Macleay Museum; the markings are identical, and each is a female.

ABLACOPUS TÆNIATUS Schoch., var. MELANOPTERUS, n.var.

The varietal name is proposed for the form of which one was recorded* as having been taken by the late Mr. H. Elgner. There are two other females (from the Coen River) in the Macleay Museum, one of which agrees absolutely with Mr. Elgner's specimen, except that the pale patches on the clypeus are scarcely traceable; the other also agrees well except that the clypeus is entirely dark, that the spot on the mesosternal process is absent, and that the basal and apical markings of the pygidium are connected along the middle. The variety may be readily distinguished from the typical form by its entirely dark elytra and scutellum.

* Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1914, p.170.

Family RHIPIDOCERIDÆ.

ENNOMETES RUFICORNIS Gray, var. RAMOSUS, n. var.

I cannot satisfy myself that a male from Cairns (E. Allen) represents more than a variety of *E. ruficornis*, but the antennal rami are much longer than in any specimen of that species before me. Thus, if the ramus of the third joint was pressed close to the rest of the antenna, it would extend to about the middle of the eleventh joint; in *E. ruficornis*, I have not seen it extending to the tip of the eighth joint, and it is usually much shorter; its angle with the joint is also different.

Family MALACODERMIDÆ.

ATYPHELLA OLIVIERI, n. sp.

♂. Whitish-flavous; head shining black; a large prothoracic blotch, a wide stripe on each elytron, metasternum, three basal segments of abdomen and appendages blackish. Finely pubescent.

Head mostly invisible from above; eyes occupying more than two-thirds of the entire surface. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long, sides rounded, front angles not defined, apex gently rounded, base distinctly wider than apex, disc somewhat unevenly convex; with a fairly distinct median line; with dense, and clearly defined, but rather shallow punctures. *Scutellum* rounded at apex, densely punctate. *Elytra* gently increasing in width to about the middle, and then gently decreasing; disc of each with four costæ, of which three are entirely within the black area, the fourth being partly outside it, and rather feeble; with dense punctures, smaller but deeper than on prothorax. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen), Little Mulgrave River (H. Hacker).

In general shape, resembling *A. brevis*, but each elytron with a solid black vitta, in which the costæ are conspicuous only by their elevation; the vittæ are produced to the extreme base, but not to the apex, sides, or suture, so that the elytra appear to have two, wide, black stripes, and three, narrow, whitish ones.

The blotch on the prothorax extends across about one-fourth of the surface, and is subtriangularly produced in front. The two apical segments of the abdomen are uniformly whitish, except that the sides have a somewhat watery look. The legs vary somewhat in intensity of colour, and appear to be never quite black. There are 69 males before me, but no females.

LUCIOLA MAJUSCULA, n.sp.

♂. Black; prothorax, scutellum, sterna, coxæ, and base of femora flavous-yellow; two apical segments of abdomen white. Finely pubescent.

Eyes occupying about two-thirds of the surface of the head; the space between them with dense and rather small, but clearly defined punctures. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long, sides distinctly rounded, front angles rounded off, apex very obtusely produced in middle, base distinctly wider than apex, bisinuate, and with the hind angles subacute; surface somewhat uneven, and densely and coarsely punctate. *Scutellum* rounded and densely punctate. *Elytra* gently increasing in width to about the middle, and then gently decreasing; each with three strong costæ, and traces of a fourth, suture also raised; with very dense punctures, somewhat smaller than on prothorax. Apex of *abdomen* feebly produced in middle. Length, $11\frac{1}{2}$; width, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen District (Henry Hacker).

Much larger, and proportionately wider than any other Australian species of *Luciola*. The prothorax also is of different shape from that of the other species having entirely dark elytra.

Family CANTHARIDÆ.

ZONITIS DISTORTIPES, n.sp.

♂. Head, undersurface, antennæ, palpi, tarsi, and tips of tibiæ black or blackish; elytra metallic purple, with greenish reflections in parts; prothorax, scutellum, and balance of legs reddish-flavous. Upper surface glabrous.

Head elongate, widest across eyes, a transverse impression between same, from impression to neck about half the length as from same to apex, with sharply defined, and moderately dense

but not coarse punctures. Eyes widely separated. Antennæ extending almost to apex of elytra, third joint fully once and one-half the length of second. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides strongly diminishing in width from middle to apex, and feebly incurved between middle and base; median line almost continuous throughout, inflated on basal half, a vague transverse impression on each side at apical third; with comparatively small and rather sparse, but distinct punctures. *Elytra* densely, moderately strongly, and rugosely punctate, the interstices subvermiculate, and with very fine punctures. Front *femora* subdentate on upper surface near apex. Length, 9 mm.

Hab.—West Australia: King George's Sound (Macleay Museum).

Near the description of *Z. flavicrus*, but scutellum pale, hind tibiæ entirely and the major portion of the others pale, and elytra diminishing in width posteriorly. In colour, it is somewhat like the variety of *Z. rugosipennis* with red prothorax, but the elytra are much more wrinkled, although with smaller punctures, and femora entirely pale. The scutellum also is not black. From *Z. hakeæ*, it is distinguished by its paler legs, differently shaped prothorax, and much smaller cephalic punctures. Both *Z. murrayi* and *Z. brevicornis* have a shorter and paler head, differently formed prothorax, and more finely wrinkled elytra. *Z. cyanipennis* has more finely sculptured elytra, and stouter antennæ, with their second joint much shorter. From in front or behind, the upper surface of the front femora appears to have been pared down from the base to near the apex, leaving, near the apex, a subdentiform projection. But this is a sexual character.

ZONITIS BIMACULICOLLIS, n.sp

Deep black, prothorax (except for a small, round, dark spot on each side of middle), and apical half of abdomen reddish-flavous. Pubescence of upper surface sparse and indistinct.

Head rather short, widest across eyes, vaguely impressed across middle, from clypeal suture to apex of labrum slightly shorter than from same to neck; with dense, and rather coarse and

rugose punctures. Eyes widely separated and obliquely placed. Antennæ comparatively short and fairly stout, third joint almost twice the length of second. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides evenly rounded from middle to apex, and distinctly incurved between middle and base, the latter not twice the width of apex, median line feeble and irregular; with dense and coarse punctures. *Elytra* comparatively wide, parallel-sided to near apex: densely vermiculately rugose-punctate. Length, 7 mm

Hab.—West Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea).

In Blackburn's table, would be associated with *Z. subrugata*, from which it differs in its somewhat thinner antennæ and legs,* with the second joint of the former distinctly shorter; flatter and spotted prothorax of very different shape, and with much coarser punctures. From *Z. brevicornis*, whose prothorax is normally bimaculate, it differs in many details of colour, and in being much more coarsely sculptured. It is, in fact, not very close to any other species known to me.

ZONITIS PUBIPENNIS, n.sp.

Of a dingy flavous-red, elytra somewhat paler, antennæ (except the base, or the base and apex of each joint), palpi and legs (except the coxæ and trochanters) more or less black. Elytra with dense, short, whitish pubescence, rest of upper surface much more sparsely but moderately distinctly clothed.

Head rather short, widest across eyes, basal half with an impunctate median line; clypeal suture rather strongly curved, from same to apex of labrum distinctly shorter than from same to neck; with sharply defined and moderately dense, but not very large punctures. Eyes rather large, separated slightly more than length of basal joint of antennæ. Antennæ long and thin, third joint distinctly longer than second. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides regularly decreasing in width from middle to apex, and moderately incurved between middle and base, median line short, punctures somewhat sparser but otherwise as on head.

* A cotype of *Z. subrugata* has decidedly stouter antennæ and legs than those of any other species before me.

Elytra rather narrow; with very dense, rather small, sharply defined, non-confluent punctures. Length, 8 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea).

As the third joint of the antennæ is almost once and one-half the length of the second, the species should be referred to "AA," in Blackburn's table, and, in that group, it would be associated with *Z. murrayi* and *Z. subrugata*, with which it has little in common. The antennæ are thin and extend almost to the tip of the elytra, but I do not regard them as "extremely slender" for the genus. *Z. helmsi*,* which is so distinguished in the table, certainly has thin antennæ, but they are not particularly long, in fact they are distinctly shorter than in many species of the genus, and with the second joint quite unusually short. The eyes are almost as large as in *Z. picticornis*, but are not quite so close together, and the elytral punctures are different, being somewhat similar to those of *Z. melanoptera*; but the two species are otherwise very different. From *Z. pallicolor*, it differs in its entirely dark femora, antennæ with the joints pale at the base, prothorax more noticeably pubescent, and punctures on same slightly larger.

ZONITIS XANTHOSOMA, n.sp.

Flavous, antennæ (two or three basal joints excepted) black; palpi, tarsi, and sometimes tips of tibiæ more or less infuscated. Elytra with dense and very short pale pubescence, rest of upper surface almost glabrous.

Head rather short, widest close to base, almost evenly convex; from clypeal suture to apex of labrum about half as long as from same to neck; with clearly defined, and not very large punctures, somewhat irregularly distributed. Eyes widely separated and not very large. Antennæ rather thin, extending almost to apical segment of abdomen, third joint of antennæ not much longer than second. *Prothorax* not quite as long as the greatest width, which is distinctly nearer apex than base, sides moderately incurved between middle and base, apex comparatively wide and distinctly incurved to middle; with rather small punctures, fairly numerous

* The type of which is before me.

on sides but rather sparse elsewhere; median line rather feeble, a vague impression on each side of middle towards base. *Elytra* comparatively wide, slightly dilated posteriorly; with dense and minute, but clearly defined punctures, and with remnants of feeble ridges. Length, 10-12 mm.

Hab.—North-West Australia (Macleay Museum).

The second joint of antennæ is almost as long as the third, so that the species should be referred to "A" (in Blackburn's table), its position in which would be with *Z. tenuicornis*, which has differently coloured undersurface and legs, punctures of head and prothorax, and the shape of the latter different. In general appearance, it is close to *Z. pallicolor*, but the eyes are decidedly narrower, prothorax wider, with smaller punctures; elytra wider, with smaller punctures (but still sharply defined), and more of the legs pale, etc.

Family CURCULIONIDÆ.

PERPERUS ZICZAC, n.sp.

Of a dingy reddish-brown, in places almost black. Densely clothed with pale brownish-grey scales, becoming almost white, but with a metallic lustre on undersurface and legs; elytra with darker markings. In addition, with fairly numerous, depressed or subdepressed setæ.

Head with punctures normally concealed. Rostrum rather long, with two grooves along middle, sublateral sulci fairly deep but partially concealed. Antennæ thin, scarcely extending to base of elytra; second joint of funicle slightly longer than first. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides strongly rounded, with a moderately distinct but not continuous median groove; with dense granules, some rounded but many oblique or transverse. *Elytra* ovate-cordate, widest across middle, where the width is almost twice that of prothorax; with regular rows of large, partially concealed punctures; interstices regular and evenly convex. Basal segment of *abdomen* slightly longer than second and third combined, second almost as long as third and fourth combined. *Legs* rather long. Length, 11-13 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Port Denison (Macleay Museum).

In general appearance close to *P. turgidus*, but second abdominal segment almost as long as third and fourth combined, and scutellum absent. On the elytra, the dark markings are rather sharply contrasted; they commence on each shoulder, about the middle are abruptly turned inwards, then outwards, and then terminate in a zigzag line at summit of posterior declivity. The prothoracic granules cause the surface to appear somewhat vermiculate; they are completely covered by scales, but easily traceable through them.

POLYPHRADES AMPLIATUS Pasc.

P. setosus Lea.

A cotype of *P. ampliatus*, sent for examination, proves to be the same as *P. setosus*, over which it has priority. Although its clothing was described as "albis vel subargenteis," the cotype is greyish without the least silvery gloss, and all the numerous specimens of the species, that I have seen, have opaque clothing.

POLYPHRADES PUSILLUS Pasc.

(?)*P. ortyx* Pasc.

A cotype of *P. ortyx*, sent for examination, agrees well with a species I have long had as *P. pusillus*,* and apparently correctly so. *P. ortyx* was described immediately after *P. pusillus* (a species sexually and individually variable—as are so many others of the genus); if really distinct, the differences need to be specified.

ZEPHRYNE LATICEPS, n.sp.

Black or blackish; appendages in parts more or less obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with greyish scales, somewhat variegated with brown. In addition, with fairly numerous, recurved setæ.

Head wide and depressed between eyes, and with a small but conspicuous lobe below each of these. The eyes themselves laterally prominent and distinct from above. Rostrum short, strongly increasing in width to base; with four rather feeble ridges, but each side at base with a very conspicuous tubercle.

* From Champion Bay; the cotype is also labelled as from Champion Bay.

Antennæ rather short and thin. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides feebly rounded; with a vague median depression, and with large punctures clearly indicated through clothing. *Elytra* suboblong, much wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, partially concealed by clothing; alternate interstices elevated, and the third and fifth with tubercles. *Undersurface* with large punctures indicated through clothing. *Legs* rather short. Length, $4.4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—West Australia: Beverley(A. M. Lea), Fremantle.

In general appearance, quite a typical species of the genus, but the head, although wide and depressed between the eyes, and with infra-ocular lobes, has no crest above each eye, and these are quite distinct from above. There is, however, a very strong tubercle on each side at the base of the rostrum, slightly in front of the eye. The third tarsal joint is no wider than the second, and is not deeply bilobed. On two specimens, the scales on the elytra and legs are almost uniform, the brown being but little in evidence. But on a third, the elytra are conspicuously variegated, the majority of the scales being brown verging to sooty, and there are two, conspicuous, irregular, pale fasciæ, one near the base, the other crowning the posterior declivity; its prothorax is rather conspicuously alternately striped with brown and grey scales. On the elytra, the third interstice has an obtuse but fairly distinct tubercle at the base, one before and one behind the middle, and a large conical one at summit of the posterior declivity; the fifth has one before, and one at middle, one crowning the posterior declivity, and one below same; there is also a small tubercle where the third and fifth are conjoined near apex. On the other specimens, the only fairly conspicuous tubercles are those on or about the summit of the declivity, the others, however, being indicated by slight swellings, with darker scales than on the adjacent surface.

ETHEMAIA FERRUGINEA, n.sp.

Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales, everywhere concealing the derm, except for parts of the appendages. In addition, with a few suberect, stout setæ.

Head wide, with a slight median line; each side depressed close to the eye, but between depression and eye a strongly elevated subconical tubercle. Rostrum short and wide, with a rather strong, obtuse ridge, on each side towards the base. Antennæ rather short and stout, scape about the length of funicle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, widest slightly in advance of the middle, somewhat constricted near apex; with coarse, normally concealed punctures. *Elytra* short and broad, considerably wider than prothorax, sides diminishing in width from near base; with rows of large, round, almost concealed punctures; alternate interstices lightly elevated, the fifth with a tubercle just below summit of posterior declivity. *Legs* rather short. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea).

The position of this species is open to question. As its third tarsal joint is slightly wider than the second, and rather deeply bilobed, and as there are no infra-ocular lobes, it would appear to belong to *Ethemaia*, and to be distinguished from *Zephyryne*, a position that would be suggested by its short elytra, and large supra-ocular crests concealing the eyes from above. The eyes themselves are subtriangular in shape. As it appears undesirable to propose a new genus for it, it has been provisionally referred to *Ethemaia*. On the type, the derm, except for parts of the appendages, is everywhere concealed, but it is probably entirely black, as are the claws. Its clothing is almost uniform in colour throughout, but may be slightly mixed with dirt, so that additional specimens may prove to have the clothing more variegated. As the species, however, is structurally very distinct, it has been described. Seen obliquely from behind, the base of the rostrum appears to be composed of four strong lobes.

OPHRYOTA SUBANGULATA, n.sp.

Very densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, with rather sparse, stout, suberect or depressed ones scattered about, and thinner and more conspicuous on the legs than elsewhere.

Head wide and depressed between eyes; above each eye a strong rounded crest, and below each a small but conspicuous lobe. Rostrum wide, with a wide median groove, with a semi-

double ridge on each side, becoming single above front of scrobe (which is very conspicuous from above). Antennæ short. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, widest and subangularly dilated in advance of the middle, apex about as wide as base, and obtusely bilobed in middle, transversely impressed near apex, and rather widely grooved along middle; with coarse, concealed punctures. *Elytra* suboblong, much wider than prothorax; with rows of very large punctures, readily traceable through scales; alternate interstices irregularly elevated, third produced and subtuberculate at base, with a small tubercle before, and a large conical one at summit of posterior declivity; fifth with a conspicuous oblique elevation near base, and a distinct tubercle at, and another below, summit of declivity; each shoulder with a conspicuous conical tubercle. *Legs* moderately long. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Macleay Museum, and A. Bovie.

Close to *O. nodosa*, but prothorax subangularly dilated in middle, and fifth interstice conspicuously elevated and somewhat oblique towards base. The derm is normally entirely concealed; but, where I have abraded the type, it is seen to be black. The clothing is entirely without pattern on the two specimens before me, but possibly on fresh ones some pattern would be in evidence.

MYOSITTA MELANOSOMA, n.sp.

♂. Black; rostrum, scape, and legs more or less reddish, apical half of abdomen diluted with red. Moderately clothed with white, depressed setæ or thin scales, denser on sides of under-surface than elsewhere.

Head with fairly dense punctures. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, almost straight; basal third with dense and rather small punctures, sparser and much smaller elsewhere. Scape thin, almost as long as funicle and club combined; funicle very little longer than club. *Prothorax* about as long as its greatest width, sides feebly increasing in width from apex to near base; with dense and rather small, but sharply defined punctures. *Elytra* moderately long, distinctly wider than prothorax, subparallel-sided to near apex; with rows of rather large punctures, becoming small posteriorly. *Metasternum* with a wide, vague,

median depression. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with a wide depression, common to both. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Sydney, on flowers of *Banksia marginata* (H. W. Cox, his Nos. 118 and 2688).

Very distinct from all previously described species; but in structure approaching *M. cirrifera*, *M. carpophaga*, and *M. sublineata*. Of the two males before me, one has the legs, except for the third tarsal joint, entirely reddish; while the other has them considerably darker, only the claw-joint being decidedly reddish. A specimen, evidently the female, differs in being larger (6 mm.), scutellum, elytra (except apex), and sterna black, and all the rest more or less reddish. Its metasternum, except for the medio-apical impression, is evenly convex, and the two basal segments of the abdomen are evenly convex.

MYOSITTA TESSELLATA, n.sp.

♂. Pale reddish-castaneous. Moderately clothed with depressed stramineous setæ or thin scales, giving the elytra a tessellated appearance, and denser on sides of undersurface than elsewhere.

Head with fairly dense punctures; a vague depression between eyes. *Rostrum* lightly curved, slightly longer than prothorax, with rather dense and small punctures becoming slightly larger about base. *Scape* thin, almost as long as funicle and club combined, club about as long as the five preceding joints combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides constricted near apex, then rather strongly dilated to near base, and then decreasing to base itself; with dense and moderately coarse punctures. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded, sides decreasing in width from near base; with rows of fairly large, subquadrate punctures, becoming smaller and more rounded posteriorly. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with a wide, shallow depression, common to both. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having medio-apical impression of metasternum somewhat narrower, two basal segments of abdomen evenly convex, and rostrum slightly thinner, with smaller punctures.

Hab.—S.A. : Myponga, on *Banksia marginata* (H. H. D. Griffith).

In general appearance, fairly close to *M. banksiæ*, but elytra with fairly dense, depressed clothing, instead of with series of semi-upright setæ. From *M. rufula*, it differs in being shorter, prothorax more transverse and differently shaped, and femoral teeth stronger; the elytral clothing is also less conspicuously spotted, although more so than on *M. carpophaga*. In build, it is very close to *M. melanocephala*, but the head and rostrum are not black. From the description of *M. tabida*, it differs in having the punctures on the rostrum moderately distinct, the prothorax distinctly transverse, and the elytral punctures different. On the elytra of that species, they are stated to "appear in certain lights to be surrounded by a paler ring." On the four typical specimens, I can see no such appearance, and the punctures are more or less quadrate or oblong.*

MYOSITTA RUFULA, Pasc.

Three specimens before me appear to belong to this species. One is from South Australia (Myponga, in Coll. Griffith), the others are from Tasmania. In general appearance, they are close to *M. carpophaga*, but differ in being darker, and the elytral clothing forming moderately distinct spots.

Family CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

CALOMELA (PLATYMELA) UNILINEATA Baly.

Of this species, three specimens were known to Baly, one of them being described as a variety. A specimen (from the Richmond River) may represent another variety; it differs from the description in having the head black, with two green spots at the base; the prothorax has the pale median line of the type, but parts of the base are also pale. It was mounted on a card with two specimens of *P. sticticollis*, and I believe it to be a variety of that species, with the three black spots on each side of the prothorax extended to form an irregular blotch on each side.

* The punctures in other genera, when apparently so surrounded, are round.

CALOMELA SATELLES Blackb., var. VIRIVORA, n.var.

There are numerous specimens before me, from Beverley, that agree well with some cotypes and other specimens of *C. satelles*, except that the elytral punctures are rather more regular, and the markings more extended; on the cotypes and some South Australian specimens of *C. satelles*, the paler sutural portion of the combined elytra is much wider than the metallic portion of each; but, on the Beverley specimens, the metallic marking on each extends to within one interstice of the suture (except near the base) and one of the side, covering practically the same area as on *C. curtisi*, although differing in many respects from that species, and with the washed-out look of *C. satelles*. On a specimen, placed with *C. satelles* in Coll. Blackburn, the elytra are almost uniformly coloured throughout, the metallic appearance having a still more washed-out look, and extending to practically the suture and sides. At Beverley, specimens were so numerous on a shrub of the dangerous "York Road" poison (*Gastrolobium* sp.) that it was almost defoliated.

CALOMELA SUBLINEATA, n.sp.

Black with a green, or brassy-green or brassy gloss, labrum, antennæ, and palpi of a dingy red, undersurface and legs darker, with a more or less metallic-green gloss.

Head with crowded punctures of moderate size, and, in places, obliquely confluent, with a narrow but shining and distinct median line; clypeal suture well defined but not deep. Antennæ rather thin, extending to about middle of metasternum. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded and widest at about basal fourth; with crowded and fairly large punctures on sides, much smaller and sparser elsewhere. *Elytra* moderately long, parallel-sided to near apex; with subgeminate rows of not very large punctures, larger behind shoulders than elsewhere, with minute scattered punctures on interstices. Intercostal process of *prosternum* depressed along middle, and with some large punctures, base strongly notched. *Claws* rather strongly dentate. Length, $7\frac{3}{4}$ -8 mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Kalgoorlie (C. French), Kellerberrin (H. J. Carter).

From *C. prosternalis*, it differs in its less uniform colours, and absence of shagreening from the upper surface, the colours being very different from those of *C. imperialis*, and it is distinctly narrower than that species. In general appearance, it is close to *Chrysomela australica*, but all the claws are conspicuously armed. The punctures generally have a conspicuous greenish gloss, so that, in some lights, the elytra appear to be alternately irregularly striped with green (the series of punctures), and brassy or brassy-blue (the interstices).

CALOMELA SUBTUBERCULATA, n.sp.

Dark metallic green, in places with a purplish or bronzy gloss, undersurface blackish, with a bluish gloss, antennæ (apical half infuscated), palpi, and labrum of a dingy red, legs darker, with a metallic gloss.

Head with crowded and fairly large punctures; clypeus depressed, with smaller and denser punctures than elsewhere. Antennæ comparatively long and thin. *Prothorax* almost thrice as wide as median length, sides rather strongly rounded, with large (larger on sides than elsewhere) and irregularly distributed punctures, and with minute scattered ones. *Elytra* elongate; with rather dense punctures, smaller about suture, and larger towards sides than elsewhere. *Prosternum* with coarse punctures in front, towards each side with conspicuous, transverse, and oblique impressions, and with a deep curved one; intercoxal process grooved and punctate along middle, base notched. *Claws* strongly and acutely dentate. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dawson River (Macleay Museum).

At a glance like a rather dull specimen of *C. imperialis*, but with much coarser punctures, and the elytral ones not in almost perfectly regular series as on that species; on most species in which the elytral punctures are in series, these are usually eleven in number and well-defined, but, on the present species, the series (except near the suture) are but little in evidence, and certainly many more than eleven in number; the apical parts, in some

lights, appear to be wrinkled. The prothoracic punctures are coarser even than on the roughly sculptured form of *C. ioptera* (and, owing to their irregular distribution, they cause the surface to appear subtuberculate in places), but those on the elytra are distinctly smaller. No other species approaching it has been recorded from Queensland, except *C. punctifrons* and *C. fugitiva*; and it differs from the descriptions of those species in being much larger, more soberly coloured, and markings and punctures different. On the elytra, the suture and a space towards each side are bronzy with a purplish gloss, but, from certain directions, those parts appear obscurely green, and the rest of the elytra of a dingy purple; from certain directions also, almost any part of the prothorax may appear purplish or greenish.

CALOMELA REGALIS, n.sp.

Brightly metallic, undersurface and legs black, with a bluish or greenish gloss, labrum, parts of base of antennæ, parts of palpi, knees and claws obscurely reddish.

Head with densely crowded punctures, and a distinct median line; clypeus slightly depressed, suture distinct. *Antennæ* moderately thin, just passing middle coxæ. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded, and with crowded and rather large punctures, smaller, sparser, and somewhat irregularly distributed elsewhere. *Elytra* elongate; with numerous rows of not very large but well-defined punctures, larger towards sides and smaller about suture than elsewhere, on apical slope more or less wrinkled. Intercostal process of *prosternum* grooved towards, and notched at, base. *Claws* strongly and acutely dentate. Length, $7\frac{1}{4}$ - $7\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Whitton (A. M. Lea).

I previously had identified this, from description, as *C. imperialis*,* and, in fact, the description of that species fits the specimens before me so well, except that they are slightly smaller, and that the prothoracic punctures are rather denser than is suggested by the description (both features commonly variable

*The position assigned to *C. imperialis* in my table, agrees with both that species and the present one.

in the genus), that it is desirable to point out their distinguishing features. The type of *C. imperialis* is slightly larger, the prothoracic punctures are not quite so dense; but, in particular, the elytral punctures are in quite regular series, with wide interstices, of which there are, altogether, eleven rows (including the short scutellar row, and the marginal one) on each elytron; but, on the present species, the rows are much more numerous, and consequently closer together, the distance between the rows being much the same as that between puncture and puncture; on the disc, the distance between the rows is nowhere half the width of the scutellum; whereas, on *C. imperialis*, the distance between the rows is sometimes quite equal in width to the scutellum, and never less than half its width. The antennæ are almost entirely black; one specimen has the palpi entirely black. The metallic colours vary from coppery or golden, through green and blue, to violet or purple; on the head and prothorax, they are irregularly distributed, and alter from every point of view, the main colours, however, being brassy-purple; on the elytra, they appear to be in more or less regular stripes, varying with the point of view, and not alike on any two of the three specimens before me; on the type, starting from the suture, the colours are green, coppery-green, purple, bluish-green, coppery-green, bronzy, and blue, the colours more or less running into each other.

CALOMELA BIMACULICEPS, n.sp.

Pale castaneous, head with two round metallic-blue spots, knees metallic-blue, parts of tibiæ with a bluish gloss, six or seven apical joints of antennæ black or infuscated.

Head with minute and moderately large punctures, the latter more numerous between and behind eyes than elsewhere; clypeal suture not conspicuously impressèd, but with a few distinct punctures, the clypeus itself with denser punctures than elsewhere. *Prothorax* slightly more than twice as wide as long, sides moderately rounded; with numerous minute and moderately large punctures, each side with a shallow depression in which the punctures are denser than elsewhere. *Elytra* slightly

wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex, with regular rows of fairly large punctures becoming smaller posteriorly, interstices with minute but fairly numerous punctures. Intercoxal process of *prosternum* ridged along middle, a narrow groove on each side, base gently bilobed. *Claws* strongly and acutely dentate. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ -7 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Richmond River (W. W. Froggatt).

The general outlines are much the same as those of the species of *Platymela*, but the intercoxal process of the prosternum, whilst not conspicuously bilobed as on most species of *Calomela*, has not the gentle, even incurvature between the outer edges of its base as on the former. It is much the shade of colour of *C. monochromatea*, but the head is bimaculate and the knees metallic; the outlines, except that the sides of the prothorax are more rounded, are much as in *C. geniculata*, *C. flavescens*, and *C. cephalotes*. The metallic colour of the legs is more extended on one specimen than on another. At a glance, the elytral punctures, of the two specimens under examination, appear to be much larger than they really are, their apparent width being almost equal to the interstices between them, but this is due to "waterlogging"; their true size may be readily noted from an oblique direction.

CALOMELA VACILLANS, n.sp.

Castaneo-flavous, apical third of antennæ infuscated.

Head with dense and moderately large punctures; clypeal suture distinct. *Antennæ* rather short, sixth to tenth joints transverse. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long, basal two-thirds almost parallel-sided; sides with coarse and rather dense punctures, becoming much smaller and sparser in middle, with minute ones scattered about. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, sides very gently rounded; with rather coarse punctures in places in very irregular series, on apical slope smaller, and behind shoulders larger than elsewhere. Intercoxal process of *prosternum* grooved towards, and deeply notched at, base. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle; unique).

In general appearance like *C. tarsalis*, or a very small *C. pallida*, but, on those species, the series of punctures on the elytra are quite easily counted; on all the other pallid species (including an immaculate variety of *C. crassicornis*), the elytral punctures are in more or less regular series. All the claws are thickened towards base, and, although not acutely dentate, from certain directions a subdentiform extension may be seen on each; the species has, therefore, been referred to *Calomela*, but might have been, with almost equal justice, referred to *Chrysomela*.

PHYLLOCHARIS JANSONI Baly.

There are numerous specimens before me (from Mackay to the Coen River) belonging to this species, or to varieties of the same, but only one agrees entirely with the original description. All the others have the undersurface (except most of the abdomen) pale, and the femora (knees excepted) also pale; the scutellum is sometimes infuscated, but is usually pale. On the typical form, the postscutellar spot extends as a wedge to well beyond the middle; on one specimen, it is continued until it becomes conjoined with the subapical spots.

Var. A.—By the description, differing from the typical form only in the colour of the legs; I have not seen such a variety; the nearest to it being a specimen that has two small spots on the prothorax, forming, with the one on the head, the corners of an equilateral triangle; its postscutellar spot is short, wider than long, and with its apex trilobed.

Var. B.—A specimen (from Somerset, the locality of the variety) is evidently Jacoby's var. B; its prothoracic spots are large and of irregular size, the cephalic spot is also of large size.

Var. C, n.var. Head with a feeble, infuscate spot, prothorax immaculate, elytra dark metallic-blue, margins and base pale.

Var. D, n.var. Head with a feeble, infuscate spot, prothorax immaculate, postscutellar not extending to beyond the post-humeral ones, and rounded or truncate at its apex; one specimen differs in having the posthumeral spots connected with the sub-apical ones.

PHYLLOCHARIS SCULPTICEPS, n.sp. (Plate xlviii., fig.5).

Reddish-flavous; scutellum, shoulders, a subapical spot and two fasciæ on elytra, antennæ, knees, tibiæ and tarsi more or less purplish.

Head conspicuously sculptured, and with fairly large, scattered punctures. *Antennæ* stout, six basal joints shining, the others densely pubescent. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long, front angles somewhat rounded, hind ones rectangular; towards each side with numerous large punctures, a few smaller ones scattered about elsewhere. *Elytra* narrow, almost parallel-sided, distinctly wider than prothorax; with numerous rather small but distinct punctures, in almost regular series near base, but very irregular elsewhere, with a vague, transverse impression behind each shoulder. Intercostal process of *prosternum* with apex not separately convex, base wide and almost truncate. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Darwin (N. Davies).

Allied to *P. hieroglyphica*, but prothorax and head almost immaculate, elytra without a large spot conjoined to suture on each side of base, markings otherwise different and femora mostly pale; the size and outlines are somewhat similar, but the punctures are not so coarse. There is a vaguely infuscate spot on the head, and a still more vague one on the prothorax; the elytral markings are of a beautiful purple, the humeral spots are slightly larger than the scutellum, and slightly smaller than the subapical one, the fasciæ, at a glance, appear to be continuous, but really do not quite touch the suture, the first at about the basal third, the second just beyond the middle; on the left elytron of one specimen, a vitta narrowly conjoins the two. The impressions on the head consist of a short groove close to each eye, inwards of each of these an oblique groove, the two meeting in the middle of the base, inwards of these are two oblique elevations conjoined posteriorly so as to become V-shaped, and close to the base of each antenna is a rounded elevation. One specimen has the elytra more bluish than purple, and with the pale markings reduced to an irregular oblique patch on each side of the scutellum, and a small space at the apex; the suture, however, is

narrowly obscurely reddish throughout, its prothorax is immaculate, but the spot on the head is fairly well defined.

PHYLLOCHARIS VITICOLLIS, n.sp.

Flavous, a wide median vitta on prothorax, scutellum, eight large spots on elytra, parts of the pro- and meso-, and flanks of metasternum, antennæ and legs, brassy-brown or black.

Head almost impunctate; clypeal suture semicircular, but an oblique impression connected with each side of same to near hind margin of eye. Antennæ rather stout, six basal joints shining, the others densely pubescent. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as long, sides parallel except in front, front margin distinctly incurved to middle; with a patch of rather large punctures on each side of base, and a few small ones scattered elsewhere. *Elytra* conspicuously wider than prothorax, shoulders regularly, the sides gently, rounded, a distinct impression on each side at base, and a shallow one behind each shoulder; with rows of distinct but not very large punctures, becoming smaller and irregular towards sides and apex. Intercoxal process of *prosternum* with apex scarcely separately convex, base obtusely bilobed. Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland (H. J. Carter; unique).

In general appearance, strikingly close to the typical form of *P. cyanicornis*, but prothorax much shorter in proportion, with a wide median vitta continuous from base to apex, not quite parallel-sided, and covering rather more than one-third of the surface, and without lateral spots; the elytra also are somewhat wider, are widest near the base instead of beyond the middle, and the spots, although the same in number and position, are not quite the same, the medio-sutural one being notably wider, the depression between each shoulder and the suture is also deeper. On the elytra, there are two, large, round spots close to the scutellum, a somewhat oblique one on each side behind the shoulder, a large one (wider than the head) on the suture between these, two transverse ones at about the apical third, and a sutural one at apex.

RHÆBOMELA, n.g.

Antennæ long and filiform. Apical joint of maxillary palpi short and conical. Epipleuræ of *elytra* moderately wide at base, gradually narrowed to apex, flat or gently convex throughout. Intercoxal process of *prosternum* not conspicuously elevated above the adjacent parts, very wide, base and apex very gently incurved to middle; front coxal cavities widely open behind. Middle *tibiæ* strongly curved at base; claws each with a large, suboblong, basal appendix.

Allied to *Phyllocharis* and *Chalcolampra*, but front coxal cavities conspicuously open behind; on those genera, they are closed, although with an oblique suture behind each; the intercoxal process of the prosternum is wider than in any other Australian genus of the subfamily. The sexual differences of the males are suggestive of many of the *Eumolpides*. The typical species is *R. maculata*; a second species is somewhat narrower, and its intercoxal process, although much wider than in any other genus of the subfamily, is slightly longer than wide; its middle *tibiæ* are also not so curiously formed.

RHÆBOMELA MACULATA, n.sp. (Plate xlviiii., fig.6).

♂. Flavous, prothorax with a median vitta dilated to base, and *elytra* with ten spots black with a brassy-green gloss, antennæ black, tip of apical joint and four basal joints, or parts of same, flavous.

Head impunctate; clypeal sutures well defined but not deep. Antennæ with five basal joints shining and sparsely clothed, the others densely pubescent and somewhat stouter, third and fifth joints slightly longer than the adjacent ones. *Prothorax* more than twice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, subparallel towards base, hind angles somewhat acute; with rather sparse and small or minute punctures, a few well-defined but not large ones at extreme base. *Scutellum* subtriangular and impunctate. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, shoulders evenly, the sides very gently, rounded; without striation, but with regular rows of not very large but conspicuous punctures, interstices with minute, scattered punctures. *Legs* moderately long; femora

unarmed; front tibiæ somewhat dilated about apex, with the dilated portion gently incurved on one side; middle tibiæ strongly curved on basal half, inner side with a narrow ridge, about apex much as front pair; third tarsal joint widely dilated. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mulgrave River (H. Hacker).

On the elytra, there is a small spot on each side at the base, and one common to both on the apical slope; the others are in two transverse series, the first of these consisting of three spots, of which the largest is sutural; the second is just beyond the middle, and consists of four irregularly rounded spots.

RHÆBOMELA FASCIATA, n.sp. (Plate xlvi., fig. 7).

♂. Flavous, two small spots (sometimes conjoined) at base of prothorax, and two elytral fasciæ black, appendages partly or entirely pale.

Head impunctate, or almost so; clypeal sutures shallowly impressed. *Antennæ* elongate, joints more or less cylindrical. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long, sides gently sinuous, hind angles acute, front margin regularly incurved to middle; with minute scattered punctures, and some of larger size (but not very large) on each side of base. *Scutellum* subtriangular, impunctate. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, shoulders regularly, the sides feebly, rounded; with regular rows of conspicuous but not very large punctures; the interstices with minute scattered punctures. *Legs* moderately long; femora unarmed; front tibiæ with apical third inflated, and lower margin of inflated part gently incurved. Length, 5.5 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having somewhat shorter antennæ, front tibiæ simple, and basal joint of each tarsus distinctly smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

Rather narrower than the preceding species, and with the middle tibiæ scarcely different from the hind ones; the sexes are readily distinguished by the front tibiæ. The scutellum is sometimes as dark as the basal fascia, the dark parts in some lights having a purplish or greenish gloss. There are seven specimens before me; of these, five have the elytra bifasciate, the first fascia

being basal, about two-thirds the length of prothorax, and sinuous on its hind edge; the second is subapical, sinuous both in front and behind, and semicircularly produced on the suture posteriorly; two of these specimens have the prothorax bimaculate at base, the third has the spots conjoined, the fourth has an infusate cloud at the base, and the fifth has it immaculate; the third specimen (the type-male) has the antennæ black, except for parts of the two basal joints, and the tip of the eleventh; its tibiæ and tarsi are also partly blackish; two of the others have parts of the five apical joints of antennæ dark, but the legs entirely pale; the others have entirely pale appendages. The sixth specimen has a fairly large basal spot on the prothorax, and the subapical fascia represented by a large spot on each side; its appendages (except for a slight infuscation of the eleventh joint of antennæ) are entirely pale. The seventh specimen (from the Coen River) is entirely pale, except that most of the antennal joints and the tarsi are blackish.

STETHOMELA FULVICOLLIS Jac.

Two specimens from the Coen River (H. Hacker) differ from the typical form of this species in being somewhat larger, and in having brassy elytra without (except in the lateral gutters, and in a few punctures) the least trace of green, the prothorax with a conspicuous brassy-green gloss, and a remnant of same on the head. In structure, they are close to var. *femoralis* of *S. submetallica*, but (apart from colour) may be readily distinguished therefrom by numerous small punctures on the interstices between the rows of punctures on the elytra.

STETHOMELA LATERALIS Lea, var.

A specimen, evidently belonging to this species, has a vague, reddish spot on the disc of each elytron.

STETHOMELA FULVITARSIS Jac.

A specimen from Kuranda differs from the description of this species in having the head (lip excepted) and prothorax deep black, without trace of metallic gloss, but, in other respects, it agrees well with the description.

STETHOMELA RUFIMANA, n.sp.

Reddish-castaneous, basal joints of antennæ paler, the others infuscated, elytra dark metallic coppery-green; legs black, except tarsi and coxæ.

Head with fairly dense but rather small punctures, much the same on clypeus as elsewhere, clypeal suture well-defined but not deep. Antennæ moderately long and thin, none of the joints transverse. *Prothorax* more than thrice as wide as long, sides gently rounded, front angles rather strongly produced, a shallow depression on each side; with dense and rather small but well-defined punctures, and with a few larger ones on base near sides. *Elytra* at base slightly wider than prothorax, but otherwise with outlines subcontinuous with same; with regular rows of rather small punctures, interstices with numerous minute but well-defined ones, a shallow depression behind each shoulder, in which the seriate punctures are larger than elsewhere. Intercostal process of *prosternum* flat, its front obtuse and conspicuously elevated above the adjacent parts. *Claws* bifid. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (H. J. Carter).

Readily distinguished from *S. limbata*, *S. caudata*, and *S. purpureipennis* by the dense prothoracic punctures, not larger (except for a few at the base) on the sides than elsewhere; the elytra also have numerous small ones on the interstices. The prothorax is less convex in the middle than in any other species known to me.

STETHOMELA GRANDIS, n.sp.

Bright metallic coppery-green, appendages and labrum reddish.

Head with numerous small punctures, but becoming coarse and irregular between eyes, median line sharply impressed in front, but feeble towards base; clypeus with dense punctures, suture well defined, each end blocked by a subtuberculate elevation. Antennæ rather long, none of the joints transverse, second about half the length of third. *Prothorax* feebly shagreened, about thrice as wide as long, sides gently increasing in width from base to apical third and then evenly rounded, but lightly constricted at apex; with coarse and deep irregularly distributed

punctures, smaller and sparser in middle than elsewhere. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded, sides subparallel to near apex; with rows of large, round, deep, and rather distant punctures, becoming smaller (but still fairly large) towards suture, interstices with a few minute punctures. Intercoxal process of *prosternum* feebly depressed along middle, apex obtuse and conspicuously elevated, base dilated and strongly notched. *Claws* strongly and acutely dentate. Length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ -13 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

The largest Australian species of the genus, and with unusually coarse punctures; on the elytra, they are comparatively small and regular close to the suture, but they rapidly increase in size until, on the sides, they might be regarded as round, deep foveæ; the only species, at all approaching it in this respect, is *S. poroptera*,* but that species is much smaller, very differently coloured, elytral punctures much less regular (much smaller towards the suture, but quite as large, although more irregular towards sides).

STETHOMELA ATRA, n.sp.

Black; legs and clypeus reddish, labrum, palpi, and basal joints of antennæ (the others blackish) somewhat paler.

Head with sparse and minute punctures, median line sharply impressed in front but scarcely traceable to base; clypeus short, suture deep and straight. Antennæ long and thin, none of the joints transverse. *Prothorax* more than thrice as wide as long, sides feebly dilated from base to apical third, and then rather strongly rounded; with very minute punctures and a few of larger size (but not very large) scattered about. *Elytra* suboblong, distinctly wider than prothorax; with regular rows of sharply defined but not very large punctures, interstices almost impunctate, sides somewhat inflated near shoulders and behind same transversely impressed, with the punctures in the impres-

* Presuming *S. foveipennis* to be a variety of that species; in any case, the present species differs from its description in being larger, cephalic and prothoracic punctures much more numerous, elytral punctures in more regular series, and antennæ and legs entirely pale.

sion much larger than elsewhere. Intercoxal process of *prosternum* grooved throughout, but the groove narrowed at base, this being subtriangularly notched, the apex, from certain directions, appearing to project as two small tubercles above the adjacent parts. Four front *tibiæ* rather strongly curved on apical half, the hind ones less noticeably so; claws strongly and acutely dentate (almost bifid). Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (H. J. Carter; unique).

Not very close to any previously described species. Parts of the prosternum and of the undersurface of the head are obscurely reddish, in some lights parts of the upper surface have a vague metallic gloss. The curvature of the *tibiæ* is probably sexually variable, and the type is probably a male.

AUGOMELA ORNATA Baly, var.(?).

A specimen from Darwin may represent a variety of this species, with the beautiful purple cross on each elytron of the typical form replaced by a brassy-green one, but which, in some lights, has a vague purplish gloss in parts of the posthumeral depression; the intercoxal process of the prosternum is somewhat narrower and less conspicuously notched at the base, and the elytral punctures are smaller. Possibly it belongs to a distinct species, but, at present, it appears inadvisable to describe it as such.

AUGOMELA NITIDICEPS, n.sp.

Black with a vague brassy-green gloss in places; labrum, parts of basal joints of antennæ, palpi, and parts of femora more or less reddish.

Head almost impunctate, median line very feeble; clypeal suture distinct but not deep. *Prothorax* not thrice as wide as median length, basal three-fourths almost parallel-sided; with sparsely scattered and not very large punctures, more distinct at extreme base than elsewhere, and with very minute punctures. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated behind shoulders; with regular rows of not very large punctures, becoming much smaller posteriorly, interstices scarcely visibly punctured. Intercoxal process of *prosternum* obtusely elevated in

front, middle depressed towards base, which is triangularly notched. *Claws* strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 8mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

With the wide intercoxal process of *A. iridea*, but the same not so densely hairy, clypeal suture much less pronounced, head generally smooth, and colour very different. In general appearance, it is like some of the smaller forms of *A. hypochalcea*, but the claws are more strongly armed, the posthumeral depression is much less conspicuous and is without a fovea. Only four joints (which are rather thin) of one antenna are left on the type, and but one of the other, and, of these, the third and fourth are almost entirely dark.

ÆSERNIA TRIPARTITA, n.sp. (Plate xlvi., fig. 8).

Head, prothorax, basal joint of antennæ (the others purplish), palpi, part of femora, and apex of abdomen fulvous-red, scutellum and basal three-fifths of elytra brassy-green, apical two-fifths flavous, undersurface mostly brassy-green, becoming purplish on legs.

Head with a few scattered punctures, with a large subtriangular depression; clypeal suture semicircular and well-defined. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long, towards each side with two, irregular, coarsely punctured foveæ; a few distinct punctures on each side at base, elsewhere almost or quite impunctate. *Elytra* at base not much wider than prothorax, sides dilated to beyond the middle; with irregular rows of punctures, distinct and well-defined on brassy-green portion, very irregular and much smaller elsewhere, with three transverse series of impressions containing coarse punctures on each side behind the shoulder, a large semicircular depression on each side of base. Length, 13½-18 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (H. Hacker).

Differs from *Æ. australica* in its uniformly coloured head, and the flavous portion of the elytra occupying much more of the apex. It is apparently closer to the typical form of *Æ. latefasciata*, but differs from the description of same by having the elytra (of three specimens) not metallic-blue, each at base with

a deep impression, and the fourth and the apex of the third segment of abdomen pale, as well as the fifth.

LAMPROLINA HACKERI, n.sp.

Dark metallic-blue, sometimes purplish, sometimes with a greenish gloss; head, prothorax, femora, tibiæ, palpi, and from two to four basal joints of antennæ (wholly or in part, the others usually purplish) flavous, scutellum blackish, sometimes diluted with red, tarsi usually with a metallic gloss, but occasionally infuscated only.

Head with a few punctures between eyes, elsewhere impunctate. Clypeus depressed, suture semicircular and well-defined. Antennæ stout and moderately long. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as long; with two coarsely punctured foveæ on each side, a few distinct but not very large punctures scattered about. *Elytra* elongate-subelliptic; with rows of distinct but not very large punctures, becoming irregular about middle (but not near suture) and very small posteriorly, with a rather shallow posthumeral depression, in which the punctures are larger than elsewhere, largest in fifth row from suture. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. — Queensland: Coen River (H. Hacker).

Of the size and somewhat the appearance of *L. grandis*, but prothorax smooth, with smaller and sparser punctures, foveæ smaller and sides more parallel; elytra somewhat wider, with stronger punctures and several small foveæ in the posthumeral depressions. Two specimens from Cairns (E. Allen) have the prothoracic foveæ more approaching those of *L. grandis*, but, in other respects, they conform to the types.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XLVIII.

Fig. 1. — *Bolboceras inconsuetum* Lea; front view of clypeus.

Fig. 2. — *Bolboceras variolicolle* Lea; front view of clypeus.

Fig. 3. — *Bolboceras interruptum* Lea; front view of clypeus; 3A, back view.

Fig. 4. — *Polystigma vitticolle* MacL.

Fig. 5. — *Phyllocharis sculpticeps* Lea.

Fig. 6. — *Rhæbomela maculata* Lea.

Fig. 7. — *Rhæbomela fasciata* Lea.

Fig. 8. — *Esernia tripartita* Lea.